ALIENS—EXCLUSION—TEACHERS.—Immigration Act, (39 Stat. 875, c. 29, s. 3, Comp Stat. s. 4289¼b) excluding contract laborers, but providing that such provisions "shall not be held to exclude 'persons belonging to any recognized learned profession.'" *Held,* not to exclude Japanese alien, seeking admission for the purpose of teaching the Japanese language, history, etc., in an established school. *Kuwabara* v. *U. S.,* (C. C. A., 9th Circ., 1919) 260 Fed. 104.

The Exclusion Act in question provides that skilled or unskilled contract labor of any kind shall be excluded, but going further it makes certain specific exceptions. The historical basis for the first and succeeding Exclusion Acts as well as their underlying policy, is laid down in *Church of Holy Trinity* v. *U. S.,* 143 U. S. 457, 463. Since this kind of legislation has always stated its general policy and later made specific exceptions, it has been the policy of the courts to construe it strictly, and apply its provisions only to cases clearly within its terms and spirit, each law or treaty being construed as a whole. *Grant Bros. Constr. Co.* v. *U. S.,* 13 Ariz. 388, (aff. 213 U. S. 647). In the principal case, the court held that the plaintiff was not within the ban of the statute, because he was in the excepted class, "recognized learned profession," and because to teach is not to labor within the meaning of the statute. And a chemist is a person within the same class, *U. S.* v. *Laws,* 163 U. S. 258; but an expert accountant is not, *In re Ellis,* 124 Fed. 637. Evidently this distinction between skilled labor and "recognized learned profession" is necessarily far from precise, for a given learned profession and a given trade might well partake each of some characteristics of the other. The court in *U. S.* v. *Laws, supra,* p. 266, seeks to lay down a distinction, "Profession implies professed attainments in special knowledge, as distinguished from mere skill; a practical dealing with affairs, as distingushed from mere study or investigation; and an application of such knowledge to uses for others as avocation, as distinguished from its own pursuits for its own purposes." Tested thus by this rule which while sounding academic really furnishes a practical test, the decision of the court in the principal case, reversing the decision of the District Court of U. S. for Dist. of Hawaii, where the case arose, was fundamentally sound.

ALIENS—NATURALIZATION—ANARCHISTS.—In a suit to cancel the naturalization certificate of one Stuppiello, on the ground that he was an anarchist within the Immigration Statutes, when it was issued, because he believed in the absence of all government as a political ideal, and sought the same end through propaganda, so that his certificate was procured by fraud and was in violation of the Act June 29, 1906, Sec. 7 (Comp. Stat. Sec. 4363), *held,* cancellation should be decreed. *U. S.* v. *Stuppiello,* (D. C., W. D. N. Y., 1919) 260 Fed. 483.

The language of the act is, "anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all Government or of all forms of law * * *" The belief in such theories, or the advocacy by philosophical anarchists of the overthrow of